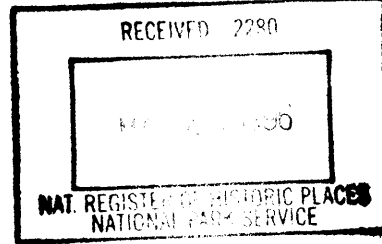


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Amendment to the Armory Park Historic Residential District

other names/site number _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number _____ not for publication ☐
city or town Tucson vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code _____

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Orrison Arizona 16 MAY 1990
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the
 National Register
___ removed from the National Register

Edson F. Ball 7.5.96

___ entered in the
National Register

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
☒ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>686</u>	<u>109</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	___ sites
___	___ structures
<u>1</u>	___ objects
<u>688</u>	<u>109</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 552

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling, multiple dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>school, library</u>
<u>RECREATION</u>	<u>outdoor recreation, monument</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>park</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling, multiple dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>school, library</u>
<u>RECREATION</u>	<u>outdoor recreation, monument</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>park</u>

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Sonoran, Late Victorian, Late 19th and 20th
Century Revivals, Late 19th and Early 20th
Century American Movements

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, stone
roof various
walls Adobe, brick

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B. removed from its original location.
- ☐ C. a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D. a cemetery.
- ☐ E. a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F. a commemorative property.
- ☐ G. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance 1860s-1945

Significant Dates 1880

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property approximately 193

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>12</u>	<u>502810</u>	<u>3564680</u>	3	<u>12</u>	<u>502930</u>	<u>3564610</u>
2	<u>12</u>	<u>502920</u>	<u>3564700</u>	4	<u>12</u>	<u>503030</u>	<u>3564610</u>

 X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title edited by William S. Collins / Historian

organization Arizona State Historic Preservation Office date June 12, 1995

street & number 1300 W. Washington telephone (602) 542-7159

city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85007

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Private and Public

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

This amendment to the Armory Park Historic Residential District (listed 7/30/76) accomplishes several purposes. It expands the period of significance to include the historic development of the neighborhood up to 1945. The boundaries of the district are then expanded to reflect this enlarged historic development. Also, a number of points in the original nomination are updated to reflect changes since the initial listing of the district and to correct errors. This includes a more accurate and comprehensive listing of contributing and non-contributing properties. The number of changes is substantial in total, so this amendment is intended not merely as a document of additional information, but as a substitute for the original nomination.

The Armory Park Historic Residential District lies just south and east of the central business district of Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. The northwest-southeast alignment of the Southern Pacific Railroad just touches the district at its northeast corner. Southern Pacific-owned property borders the district on the east along 3rd Avenue from Broadway Blvd. to 16th St. and to the north along 16th St. from 3rd to 2nd Avenues. Platted in a rectangular grid the district contains 35 complete city blocks and parts of 11 others. The neighborhood is primarily residential with some commercial and public development located primarily along South 6th and Stone Avenues. There are a total of 688 contributing and 109 non-contributing properties located within the new, expanded boundaries. The contributing properties include one site, Armory Park, and one object, the Freeman-Maybeck Memorial Bench. The original district contained 552 contributing properties and this amendment adds 136.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL NEIGHBORHOOD

The Armory Park Historic Residential Neighborhood consists of some 688 historically and architecturally significant buildings and almost 46 city blocks of an area which began to be developed around 1880 with the coming of the transcontinental railroad to Tucson. Parts of the neighborhood were built to house the Southern Pacific Railroad employees and their families. The other homes sprang up around the area which was considered one of the most fashionable neighborhoods in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The area has remained relatively untouched throughout all these years with some of the original Southern Pacific families still living in their original homes. Boarding houses occupied by engineers, conductors, and brakemen still stand today.

The neighborhood is primarily residential with most of the commercial area along South 6th and South Stone Avenues. There are two corner grocery stores, a drug store, a convent operated by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, a public library, a park, and numerous single-family homes.

The District lies just south and east of the central business district of Tucson. It has wide streets and avenues, with street lights on South 4th Avenue which also served as standards for the trolley which serviced the downtown area in the early 1900s.

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The long period of development (1880-1945) and an eclectic collection of building styles makes the Armory Park neighborhood significant for conveying both the process of residential development in Tucson and the repeated transition of one popular style to another. This section describes the major architectural styles found in the neighborhood and outlines when they were popular. Tucson is one of the oldest towns in the American Southwest, founded by Spaniards in 1776. As a small, isolated, frontier pueblo it evolved a distinctive vernacular architectural style reflecting both its Spanish and Mexican cultural origins and the local desert environment and materials. While no buildings in Armory Park date back to the Spanish or Mexican periods, the oldest do clearly descend from that local tradition. Construction in the later nineteenth century shows modifications of these earlier forms as increasing numbers of Anglo-Americans brought their own ideas about preferred styles and materials. It was not long after the arrival of the transcontinental railroad to Tucson that national and regional building trends swept up this neighborhood in its course. Residents wanted their town to grow, which meant to them that it had to look modern and appeal culturally to Easterners. Even later revivals of Spanish-flavored architecture reflected national trends or events, such as major expositions, as much as or more than local traditions.

The major architectural styles identified in this district (current and proposed expansion areas), include:

1. Late Mexican into Early Victorian: Spanish Colonial/Sonoran Transitional
2. Victorian (Early Anglo): Queen Anne, Queen Anne Cottage, Queen Anne Rowhouse, English Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Italianate
3. American (Early to Mid-20th Century): Craftsman Bungalow, Mission Revival, Pueblo Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Early Ranch
4. Post-World War II (non-contributing due to age): Minimal Traditional, Ranch House

Late Mexican into Early Victorian

This style represents the traditional design linking Armory Park to the early Mexican period of Tucson's development. It is also known as the Sonoran tradition. Prior to 1880, the town maintained its Mexican character both in population and in its buildings. Without a link to outside building materials, residents depended on adobe as their primary building material. Adobe bricks could be formed in egg crate-like molds of sand, clay, water, and a binding of manure and straw. Where they were not simply built on top of the bare ground, volcanic basalt from nearby mountains provided the only foundational footing and though walls could be up to two feet thick, their structural weakness limited most building to a single story. The walls might have had mud plaster sheathing, but it was not uncommon for the adobe to remain exposed.

Roofs generally had only slight slopes to allow water to drain off and were typically surrounded by parapet walls. The structure of the roofs was again provided by native materials such as saguaro ribs.

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To keep rain from eroding the walls, *canales* extended through the parapet walls to carry water away from the walls. Window and door openings tended not to be large due to the limited strength of the adobe. To preserve the maximum strength of the load-bearing corners, these openings tended to be towards the middle of the walls. The openings were wood-trimmed, simply during the Mexican period, and more elaborately later. Windows were often grilled. The first glass arrived in Tucson in 1865, though it remained a luxury item due to the cost of transportation.

Doors were recessed to be flush with the inner surface of the wall while windows were flush with the exterior walls. This created a small stoop at the door entrance and deep window sills on the interior. Floor plans in the simplest houses were a series of contiguous rooms with entrances along the street. Larger houses would have an L- or U-shaped form. In the interior there would be a *zaguan* or center hall from which rooms extended. Usually, rooms did not connect directly to other rooms. Floors were typically bare dirt. [Fisher, et al, *Barrio Libre*, 1977.]



One of the oldest houses in the neighborhood, the ca. 1875 Maish-Normart House at 438 S. 3rd Ave. represents the pre-railroad era of Sonoran Transitional architecture. The frontispiece is a later addition.

Victorian (Early Anglo)

The 1880 arrival of the railroad brought both an influx of new Anglo-American settlers and easier access to other building materials. Anglos were quick to adapt the traditional style to their preferred tastes. Since adobe remained relatively cheaper than imported brick or lumber many houses continued to use it into the twentieth century, creating a hybrid, transitional style. The first major change in design in transition design was in the roof. The flat roof was replaced by a gabled roof and later by a hipped or pyramidal roof. Shingles or sheet metal were common roofing materials. The late transitional style had thick adobe walls with a broad overhung roof providing a deep porch. This provided even greater protection from summer heat. Also, whereas Sonoran building usually were built right up to the street, these Anglo-Territorial transition houses were set back on their lots. [Fisher, et al, *Barrio Libre*, 1977.]

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne Style, one of the Victorian-era styles, was an import from the East representing the most clear early departure from the Mexican traditions. Here, new materials and copy books allowed new residents to recreate a familiar cultural environment. Wood frame or fired brick replaced adobe as the preferred buildings materials. Characteristic features include steeply pitched roofs, an asymmetrical design, and a partial or full-width porch, usually only one story high. Roofs were hipped with cross gables most commonly, though cross-gabled and front-gabled roofs were not too unusual.

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Decorative features could include ornamental woodwork like turned porch supports and spindlework, classical columns supporting the porch, half-timbering in the gables or upper-story walls, and patterned masonry [McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. pp. 263-64. 1984]. Architect designed Queen Annes could be very elaborate, but in Armory Park, patterns book designs predominated. Folk Victorian [using terminology from McAlester] is probably a more accurate description of such buildings in Armory Park. They attempt to convey the flavor of the Queen Anne but are more modest. Front-gabled, side-gabled, or gable front and wing roof forms reflect simpler floor plans.

The origins of the Queen Anne lay in English precedents. The term was applied to buildings inspired by the transitions seen in the pre-Georgian period when classical ornamentation was applied to buildings of medieval form. American architecture in the 19th and early 20th centuries was highly influence by the major expositions that were held from time to time. The Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 exposed millions to examples of the style and began a process of popularization and Americanization. The style began to fade in the early 20th century until it was replaced by the Colonial Revival and the Neo-Classical Revival.

Colonial Revival

The Centennial Exposition also revived interest in America's colonial building heritage. The Georgian and Adam styles provided the basic structure with modernization coming in the free mixing of these styles with Postmedieval English and Dutch Colonial elements. The asymmetry of the Queen Anne slowly gave way to the symmetry of the Colonial Revival. The typical Colonial Revival house in Arizona had a square floorplan, a symmetrical facade, and pyramidal or gabled roofs. An entry accentuated with either a decorative crown or a porch with slender columns

Neo-Classical Revival

The World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 again shifted popular American, and by extension, Armory Park tastes. The elaborations of the Queen Anne gave way to a revival of a classical order. The new movement touched both public and private building. A full height porch with columns is the distinguishing feature of this style along with a centrally placed door and an overall symmetry with respect to the placement of windows. Prominent public buildings in this style included classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Roofs tended to be either hipped or side-gabled. Simpler one-story cottages commonly had hipped roofs with prominent central dormers. Their porches may have been extensions of the main roof or separate roofs. As an eclectic style, the Neo-Classical brought together 150 years of American building traditions, drawing on the Georgian and Adam (as did the Colonial Revival) along with the earlier Classic and Greek Revivals [McAlester. pp. 343-46].

American (Early to Mid-20th Century)

Craftsman Bungalow

The rise of the bungalow to popularity in Tucson illustrates the city's cultural ties to the rest of the country, and while the style had nationwide popularity, its origin in the work of California architects

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Charles S. and Henry M. Greene, is particularly noteworthy in that Arizona generally followed in step with economic, social, and stylistic trends in that state. This style is the foundation of several historic neighborhoods including the Speedway-Drachman, Iron Horse Expansion, and West University National Register-listed historic districts. The simple vernacular designs one finds in Armory Park reflect the style at its most popular among average income families. Pattern books rather than architect designed high-styles are the rule. Its most characteristic feature is a full- or partial-width porch with (usually) square columns. Roofs are typically gabled, either front or side with a low pitch, and the porch is either under the main roof or under a secondary roof.



The Clum House at 330 E. 13th St. is one of the finer examples of Mission Revival Style in Armory Park. This adobe house was built in 1898 for John Clum, a former Indian agent and an important newspaperman in southern Arizona.

Spanish Mission Revival

Many of the early buildings in Armory Park represent a transition away from Spanish and Mexican traditions. However, beginning in the 1890s and particularly after the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, Spanish flavored architecture became popular throughout the Southwestern United States. The Mission Revival Style in Tucson probably owes more to its popularity in California than to the native traditions of the old pueblo. The curvilinear parapet is the distinguishing feature of this style. Red tile roofs with wide overhanging eaves and arcaded porches also notably common features.

Spanish Colonial Revival

Again, it was the work of a leading California architect, Gertram Grosvenor Goodhue, the designer of the San Diego Exposition who popularized expanded Spanish precedents. Asymmetrical facades, stuccoed walls, arched door or window openings, and low-pitched, red-tile roofs are its important elements. These Spanish Eclectic designs [to use McAlester's terminology] replaced the bungalow

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in popularity and it is often houses in this style that filled out historic neighborhoods in the 1920s and 1930s.

Pueblo Revival

Another style originating in California, the Pueblo Revival was, and to an extent, continues to be most popular in Arizona and New Mexico. Most examples date from the 1920s and 1930s, and are contemporaneous with the Spanish Mission Revival style. Both styles reflected in a modern form the romantic aspects of the Southwest's Indian, Spanish, and Mexican heritage. The Pueblo Revival house has a flat roof with a surrounding parapet wall. Wooden roof beams (called *vigas*), either structural or decorative, extended from the walls. The walls are stucco sheathed.

Early Ranch

The movement away from the heavily romanticized Period Revival styles of the 1920s to a more simplified and more uniform reference to period architecture began during the New Deal years. Houses constructed during the 1930s conformed largely to a few standardized house forms manipulated slightly in roof, window, and door treatment to convey some period image. This shift in design can be attributed to a great extent to the programs of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The minimum materials and construction standards required by the FHA for insured mortgages for new construction played an important role in how houses were designed and built.

The evolution of residential styles to the modern architecture of the postwar boom years has its roots in the housing built during the Great Depression. The decade of the 1930s saw the advent of the modern tract house, both in terms of its design and in its context of subdivision planning. In the case of Armory Park, this new construction was infill rather than new building plan. Two most commonly used stylistic references for house design, built between 1935 and 1942, were the "Monterey Style" and the "French Provincial Style." The terms "Minimal Traditional Style" and "Ranch Style" take in the range of styles representing some period image, taking in elements of Monterey and French Provincial.

The Monterey Style house of the 1930s was the precursor of the modern Ranch Style house and finds its roots in the simplified Monterey Style house seen throughout northern California. The local version is recognized by its single-story facade presented to the street as a long mass covered with a gabled roof with exposed rafters and terminated at one end with a cross-gabled ell. A veranda supported by plain or turned wood posts was usually recessed under the principal roof and extended the length of the facade. Walls were almost always brick.

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

In this section we look at some of the more significant buildings in the Armory Park neighborhood. These include residences, businesses, and public buildings. This list is only a sample of contributing properties. The complete list of properties in the district follows in the next section. Complete historic property inventory forms for all properties are located at the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

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No historic building in the district stands out as prominently as the Carnegie Free Library, completed in 1901 on a \$25,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie. Its architect, Henry C. Trost, used a fundamentally Neo-Classical design, but achieved originality by placing a pair of Ionic columns bracketed between square piers in the portico. This motif he repeated on the two flanking wings. Its roof is flat with a surrounding parapet and a low gable over the entry portico. The reddish buff tint of the locally quarried foundation stones and brick fits in well with the red-tinted sandy soil of the Military Plaza. The library and grounds are a key contributing element on the north boundary of the district. The library remains in excellent condition though it has had a few alterations. A semicircular wing to the rear was destroyed by fire. It is the only public building designed by Trost for Tucson and is one of two in the state. Trost was the designer of many homes for prominent Tucsonans, but many of his major works have been since lost. [Engelbrecht, Lloyd C. and June-Marie F. *Henry C. Trost: Architect of the Southwest*. 1981].

In front of the library is a memorial bench dedicated to all pioneers of Arizona. It was constructed in 1920 at a cost of \$10,329.70 from money bequeathed by Merrill P. Freeman, an early Tucson banker. Bernard Maybeck designed and Beniamino Buffano sculpted the memorial. It is constructed of travertine marble with onyx and verde marble planters. In 1975 the memorial was designated a city landmark and it has been restored by the Armory Park Neighborhood Association, Inc. in cooperation with the City of Tucson.

Across the street from the library is Armory Park. This open space is all that remains of the Military Plaza laid out in 1862. The area of the Plaza is bounded by the present-day Broadway and 14th St. on the north and south, 5th and Scott Aves. on the east and west. Camp Lowell (the predecessor of Fort Lowell) was established for Union troops in 1863, on the site where the Santa Rita Hotel was later built. A portion of the Plaza was auctioned off in 1900 and the remainder became Armory Park. The park contains three monuments which are considered contributing properties to the district. The earliest memorializes servicemen from the Spanish-American War and those who served in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, China. The second is a World War I monument, erected in 1918. The third is a monument to the Mormon Battalion of the Mexican-American War, erected in 1937, commemorating the forces who first raised the American flag in Tucson.

Directly west of the library at 210 S. Scott Ave. is the Blenman House, built in 1878 with 22-24 inch adobe walls on a stone foundation. This is one of the few buildings in the neighborhood that predate the railroad era. Originally built as a Sonoran Transitional, it was converted into a duplex in 1938 with additions following in 1942 and 1958. There is a central hall with leaded skylights. Inside are two large pillars of wood in Corinthian and half Doric design with leaf and ramshead in the molding.

South of the Blenman House at 324 S. 6th Ave. is the Healy House, built in 1902 and designed by Trost. It is Greek Revival style adobe with a hip roof. The the open veranda has eight large fluted columns with exaggerated Doric capitals. It has an egg and dart decorated frieze. The interior has a center hall.

The other buildings along the street are architecturally compatible with each other and lend an even flow along the street. The Glenwood Hotel on South Scott Avenue was built in 1908 of Mission style

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with arched porches on both floors. There is a courtyard in the rear. The double brick exterior walls have been stuccoed and painted white.

The Immaculate Heart Academy was built in 1886 of hand-hewn rock quarried from "A" Mountain by Mr. Flin, a rock carver from France. It has two stories with rooms in the attic and a high gabled roof with dormers and has been used as a school since 1886.

Along the western boundary of the Armory Park area at 475 S. Stone Ave. is the Velasco House, one of the oldest remaining houses in Tucson. It is a Sonoran Transitional style with 18-24 inch adobe walls on a rock foundation, and a zaguan plan. It has 14-15 foot ceilings of saguaro ribs and vigas. The lintels are mesquite. It was apparently built in the 1860s with additions in the late 1870s or early 1880s. This house was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places on March 5, 1974. It has since undergone restoration.

The Bernard/Ybarra House at 428 S. 3rd Ave. was built in 1900. It is a relatively simple Queen Anne Cottage with double brick walls on a rock foundation. It has a medium pitched hip and high gable roof, dormers, and decorative wood trim on the roof line. The half-width porch is open with columns and has decorative fishscale trim on the frieze. The interior is in excellent condition and the yard is beautifully landscaped. Alterations include the modification of the dormers to accommodate upstairs bedrooms, the replacement of one window with a doorway, and the infilling of the back sleeping porch in about 1958.



This small bungalow cottage from 1922 is typical of the houses of its period.

The Normart house is another of the older, pre-railroad homes in the district and was 3/4 of a mile outside the walls of the Presidio when it was built. Constructed about 1875, it is a Sonoran Transitional with 20 inch adobe walls, rock foundations, and stuccoed exterior. The roof is flat with a parapet in front. The small outside vestibule is tiled and there is decorative tile around each window, these being later additions. It is built on a zaguan plan with saguaro rib and vigas ceilings. A garage and workshop was added in 1922. Originally the house faced west, but when the grid street pattern was adopted in 1902, South 3rd Avenue was cut very close to the back of the house, so the back of the house became the front and it is the only house on

the block that is not recessed.

Continuing south along South 3rd Avenue is the Lee/Cutler House, built in 1910 in the Queen Anne style with a turret. The house is built of double brick on a rock foundation highlighted with salmon colored stone belt coursing and has a high gable roof. The interior has a small entry with living, dining, and kitchen to one side and bedroom and bath to the other. There is an open porch and well-kept gardens.

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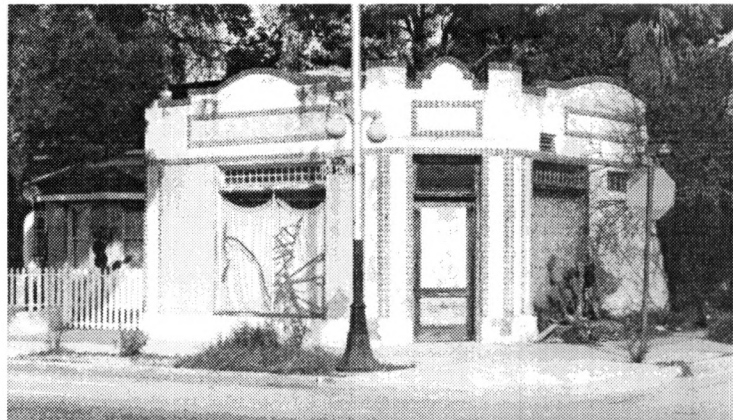
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Next door to the south is the Galloway House which was built in 1904 in Queen Anne Style of brick on a rock foundation. It is one story with a hip roof and has bay windows. The elaborate interior woodwork is intact.

Next is the Gin Soo Dung Market, a corner grocery which was established and built in 1919. The owner came to Arizona from China to work on the railroad and brought his wife and family with him. The building is red brick with a typical store front design and has been in continuous use.

The McGinty/Laos House at 647 S. 4th Avenue was built in 1897 in an Anglo-Territorial style with a large veranda and simple turned columns. The house is constructed of double red brick on rock foundations with segmental arched window openings. There is elaborate woodwork between the living and dining rooms. An ornamental iron fence enclosed the front yard. The second owner of this house was a U.S. Marshal of Arizona, Ben Daniels, also a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War. The house was one of the first in Tucson to be equipped with a central cooling system.

Also on 4th Avenue is the Weinzapfel/Brammeier House which was built in 1908 in the Queen Anne style and has been restored. It is constructed of double brick with segmental arched window openings and has a rock foundation. Further north at 327 S. 4th Avenue is the Wood House which was built in 1895 by Judge John S. Wood after his own design. It has an English basement and is built of hand-hewn limestone from "A" Mountain. The inside partitions are also of limestone. The style is Queen Anne with a high pitched roof. The fence and the porch railings are wrought iron.



This simple Mission Revival bakery building from 1920 represents the mixed residential-commercial development in the neighborhood.

Immediately north at 319 S. 4th Ave. is the Kitt/Peterson House, built in 1899 by William and Catherine Kitt. Kitt Peak Observatory was named for the mother, Phillipa Kitt. The house is Greek Revival style and built of adobe stuccoed. There is a large wooden porch with Doric pillars. The land was given to William Kitt by his uncle, George Roskruge.

Directly west and across the street is Safford School. The original building was constructed in 1884 and was called Plaza but was later renamed Safford in honor of Anson P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona. A second building was constructed about 1900 and was called Mansfeld but was later also called Safford. Fire destroyed the Plaza building in 1918. It was replaced by a two story stuccoed brick in Mission style with a Churrigueresque Revival doorway. The other building was remodeled about 1920 to complement the new school.

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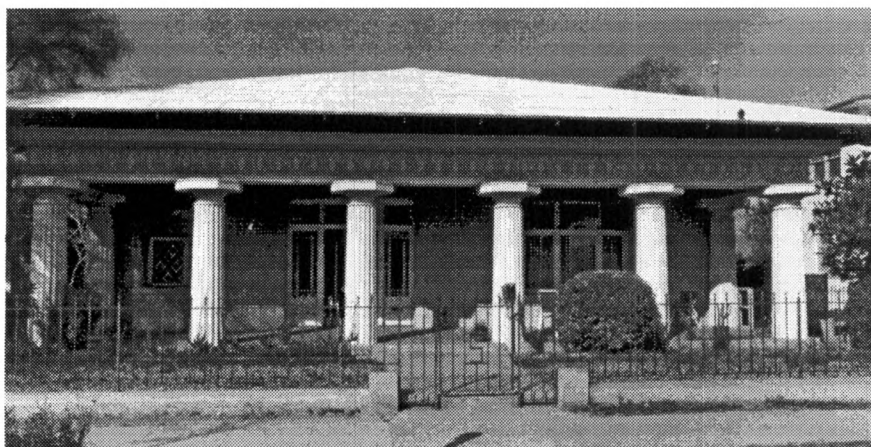
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Across the street to the east is the Roskrue/Culin House which was built in 1896 and designed by Phoenix architects Millard and Creighton who also designed Old Main on the University of Arizona campus. The house is Queen Anne style with multiple ridges and gables. The gables are ornamented with fishscale shingles and the raking fascia is finished with a rosette pattern. The wooden porch has turned columns. It is owned by the niece of George Roskrue, who was the Surveyor General of Arizona Territory and one of the first members of the University Board of Regents. He also laid the grid pattern for streets in Tucson. The yard has the original olive trees.

Directly east on East 13th Street is the Halladay/Clum/Behavior Associates House. Originally two homes when it was built in 1898, it became a single family dwelling by the addition of a Mission style facade. It is stuccoed adobe on a rock foundation and has a high hip roof. The house was a one time residence of John Clum, owner of the *Tucson Citizen* newspaper in 1877, precursor of the *Tucson Daily Citizen* (Clum is known more as the later founder of the *Tombstone Epitaph* and the first agent for the San Carlos Apaches). On the northern part of 4th Avenue is the Ure Boarding House which was built in 1888 and historically used by men working on the Southern Pacific. It has two stories and a pyramidal roof. It may be the only remaining two story adobe building left in Tucson.



The Healy House is one of the few surviving residential properties designed by prominent regional architect, Henry Trost. Built in 1902, the house combines the Greek Revival Style with Sullivaneseque detailing.

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
246 - 248 East 12st Street	100-0242-A	327 South 4th Avenue	102-0276-A
238, 240, 242 East 12th Street	100-0242-B	327 South 4th Avenue (Building #1)	102-0276-B
214 - 216 South 4th Avenue	100-0243-A	327 South 4th Avenue (Building #2)	102-0276-C
238, 240, 242 East 12th Street	100-0244-B; 100-0244-C	327 South 4th Avenue (Buildings #3 & 4)	102-0276-D
219 South 5th Avenue (211 - 219)	100-0248-A	330 South 3rd Avenue	102-0277-A
211 - 219 South 5th Avenue	100-0248B	330 South 3rd Avenue (rear)	102-0277-B
225 South Herbert Avenue	100-0250-A	340 South 3rd Avenue	102-0278-A
218 South 4th Avenue	100-0251-A	337 South 4th Avenue	102-0279-A
220 South 4th Avenue	100-0252-A	344 South 3rd Avenue	102-0281-A
227 South Herbert Avenue	100-0253-A	330 East 13th Street	102-270A-A
229 South Herbert Avenue	100-0254-A	312 South 3rd Avenue	102-273A-A
225 - 227 South 5th Avenue	100-0256-A	348 East 14th Street	107-0001-A
225 - 227 South 5th Avenue (Rear)	100-0256-B	340 East 14th Street	107-0002-A
230 South Herbert Ave. (was 230 - 232)	100-0257-A	332 East 14th Street	107-0003-A
231 - 237 South 5th Avenue	100-0258-A	330 East 14th Street	107-0004-A
231 - 237 South 5th Avenue, Garage	100-0258-B	405 South 4th Avenue	107-0005-A, C
231 South Herbert Avenue	100-0259-A	405 South 4th Avenue (405 1/2)	107-0005-B
228 South 4th Avenue	100-0260-A	417 South 4th Avenue	107-0006-A
238 South 4th Avenue	100-0261-A	416 - 418 South 3rd Avenue	107-0008-A
246 South 4th Avenue	100-0262-A	420 - 422 South 3rd Avenue	107-0008-B
221 - 223 East 13th Street	100-0263-A	417 S. Railroad (416 S. 3rd, Rear)	107-0008-C
219 East 13th Street	100-0264-A	421 - 423 South Railroad (416 S. 3rd Rear)	107-0008-D
245 South 5th Avenue	100-0265-A	425 S. 4th Ave. (between 417 & 427)	107-0009-A
300 South 5th Avenue (200 E. 13th St.)	101-0267-A; 101-0267-B	427 South 4th Avenue	107-0010-A
306 South 3rd Avenue	102-0268-A	333 East 15th Street #4	107-0010-C
340 East 13th Street	102-0269-A	333 East 15th Street #3	107-0010-D
318 East 13th Street	102-0271-A	333 East 15th Street, Garage next to #3	107-0010-E
319 South 4th Avenue	102-0275-A	429 - 431 South Railroad Avenue	107-0010-F
319 South Railroad (319 S. 4th Ave. rear)	102-0275-B	Bldg. south of 429-431 S. Railroad Ave.	107-0010-G

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443 South Railroad Avenue	107-0010-H	219 East 15th Street	108-0030-A
428 South 3rd Avenue	107-0011-A	445 South 5th Avenue	108-0031-A
428 South 3rd Avenue (outbuildings)	107-0011-B, C, D, E	211 - 213 East 15th Street	108-0031-B
438 South 3rd Avenue	107-0012-A	428 South 4th Avenue	108-026A-A
438 South 3rd Avenue (437 S. Railroad)	107-0012-B	404 - 408 South 5th Avenue	109-0032-A
438 South 3rd Avenue (rear)	107-0012-C	404 - 408 South 5th Avenue (Garage)	109-0032-B
441 South 4th Avenue	107-0013-A	138 - 140 East 14th Street	109-0033-A
445 - 447 South Railroad Avenue	107-0013-B	136 East 14th Street	109-00340A, B
333 East 15th Street #2	107-0013-D	126 East 14th Street	109-0035-A
445 South 4th Avenue	107-0014-A	126 East 14th Street (Garage)	109-0035-B
446 South 3rd Avenue	107-0015-A	435 South 6th Avenue (415 - 435)	109-0036-B
446 South 3rd Avenue (Garage)	107-0015-B	422 South 5th Avenue	109-0038-A
406 South 4th Avenue	108-0017-A	422 South Arizona Avenue	109-0041-A
222 East 14th Street	108-0018-A	424 South Arizona Avenue	109-0042-A
222 East 14th Street (Rear)	108-0018-B	424 - 426 South 5th Avenue	109-0043-A
220 East 14th Street	108-0019-A	425 S. Arizona Ave. (424-426 S. 5th, rear)	109-0043-B
417 South 5th Avenue	108-0020-A	422 & 424 - 426 S. 5th Ave., Garage	109-0043-C
414 South 4th Avenue	108-0021-A	115 East 15th Street	109-0047-A
420 South 4th Avenue	108-0022-A	125 East 15th St. (125 - 129 E. 15th St.)	109-0048-A
420 South 4th Avenue (Rear, on Herbert)	108-0022-B	438 South Arizona Avenue	109-044A-A
419 - 421 South 5th Avenue	108-0023-A	436 South 5th Avenue	109-044B-A, B
423 South 5th Avenue	108-0024-A	502 South 5th Avenue (502 - 506)	110-0050-A, B
423 South Herbert Avenue	108-0024-B	508 South 5th Avenue (508 - 512)	110-0054-A
429 South 5th Avenue (429 - 429 1/2)	108-0025-A	508 South 5th Avenue (Garage)	110-0054-B
428 South Herbert Avenue	108-0025-B	516 South 5th Avenue	110-0055-A
441 South 4th Avenue (225 E. 15th St.)	108-0028-A	516 South 5th Avenue (Garage)	110-0055-B
225 East 15th Street (S.W. Building)	108-0028-B	522 South 5th Avenue	110-0056-A
225 East 15th Street (N.W. Building)	108-0028-C	515 South 6th Avenue	110-0057-A
437 South 5th Avenue (437 - 441)	108-0029-A	515 South 6th Avenue	110-0057-B

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
521 South 6th Avenue	110-0058-A	529 S. Herbert Ave. (520 S. 4th Ave., rear)	111-0078-B
521 South 6th Avenue (rear garage)	110-0058-B	526 South Herbert Avenue	111-0079-A
525 South 6th Avenue	110-0059-A	530 South Herbert Avenue	111-0080-A
530 S. 5th Avenue (530 S. Arizona Ave.)	110-0060-A	521 South 5th Avenue	111-0081-A, B
530 S. Arizona Avenue (530 S. 5th, Rear)	110-0060-B	529 South 5th Avenue	111-0082-A
534 South 5th Avenue	110-0061-A	530 South 4th Avenue (530 - 532)	111-0084-A
534 South 5th Avenue (rear)	110-0061-B	532 South 4th Avenue (rear guest house)	111-0084-B, C
527 S. 6th Avenue (527 - 533 S. 6th Ave.)	110-0062-A	542 South 4th Avenue (542 - 544)	111-0085-A
527 South 6th Avenue (rear)	110-0062-B	535 S. 5th Avenue (535 - 537 S. 5th Ave.)	111-0086-A
541 South 6th Avenue	110-0063-A	535 S. 5th Ave. Rear (535-537 S. 5th Av.)	111-0086B, C
115 East 16th Street	110-0064-A	537 S. 5th Avenue (535 - 537 S. 5th Ave.)	111-0087-A
119 East 16th Street (117 - 119)	110-0065-A, B	537 S. 5th Ave. Rear (535-537 S. 5th Ave)	111-0087-B
543 South 6th Avenue	110-0066-A	545 South 5th Avenue (209 East 16th St.)	111-0088-A
543 South 6th Avenue (Garage)	110-0066-B	209 East 16th Street (545 South 5th Ave.)	111-0088-D
125 East 16th Street	110-0067-A	546 South 4th Avenue	111-0089-A, B
544 South 5th Avenue (#1-#4)	110-0068-A	220 E. 15th Street (220 - 222 E. 15th St.)	111-071A-A, B
120 East 15th Street	110-051A-A, B	218 East 15th Street (see 501 S. 5th Ave.)	111-071B-B
505 South 6th Avenue	110-052A-A	512 South 4th Avenue	111-076A-A
509 South 6th Avenue	110-053A-A	509 South Herbert Avenue	111-076B-A, B
509 South 6th Avenue (rear)	110-053A-B	509 S. 4th Avenue (509 - 513 S. 4th Ave.)	112-0092-A
502 South 4th Avenue	111-0069-A, B	523 South 4th Avenue (523 - 527)	112-0096-A
226 East 15th Street	111-0070-A	527 S. 4th Ave. (523 S. 4th Ave., Bldg #2)	112-0096-B
517 South 5th Avenue (515 - 517)	111-0072-A, B	526 S. Railroad (523-527 S. 4th Ave., rear)	112-0096-C
518 South Herbert Avenue (518 - 520)	111-0073-A	523 - 525 South 4th Avenue	112-0096-D
522 South Herbert Avenue	111-0074-A	536 South 3rd Avenue	112-0098-A
524 South Herbert Avenue	111-0075-A	536 S. 3rd Ave. (Railroad Ave. Building)	112-0098-B
516 South 4th Avenue	111-0077-A	536 South 3rd Avenue (building in mid-lot)	112-0098-C
525-27 S. Herbert Ave. (516 S. 4th, rear)	111-0077-B	546 S. 3rd Avenue (544 - 546 S. 3rd Ave.)	112-0099-A, F, & G
520 South 4th Avenue	111-0078-A	333 - 335 East 16th Street	112-0099-B, D

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
337 - 339 East 16th Street	112-0099-C, E	648 South 2nd Avenue	116-0123-A
537 South 4th Avenue	112-0100-A	416 East 16th Street	116-107A-A
537 South 4th Avenue (rear)	112-0100-B	620 South Bean Avenue (416 E. 16th St.)	116-107B-A
545 South 4th Avenue	112-0101-A	412 East 16th Street	116-108A-A
505 South 4th Avenue	112-091A-A	627 South 3rd Avenue	116-115A-A
512 South 3rd Avenue	112-093A-A	334 East 16th Street	117-0126-A
512 S. 3rd Ave. (building #4, NW corner)	112-093A-D	334 East 16th Street (garage)	117-0126-B
521 South 4th Avenue	112-095A-A	601 South 4th Avenue (601 - 603)	117-0129-A
528 South 3rd Avenue	112-097A-A	605 South 4th Avenue (605 - 607)	117-0129-A
529 South Railroad Avenue (A) (was 527)	112-097C-A	619 South 4th Avenue	117-0130-A
529 South Railroad Avenue (B)	112-097D-A	614 South 3rd Avenue	117-0132-A, B, C
424 East 16th Street	116-0105-A, B	620 South 3rd Avenue	117-0133-A
408 East 16th Street	116-0109-A	622 South Railroad Avenue	117-0134-A, B
408 East 16th Street (garage)	116-0109-B	627 South 4th Avenue	117-0136-A
617 S. 3rd Avenue (was 603 S. 3rd Ave.)	116-0110-A	629 South 4th Avenue (627 South 4th #2)	117-0136-B
619 South 3rd Avenue	116-0111-A	630 S. Railroad Avenue (627 S. 4th Ave.)	117-0136-C, D
621 South 3rd Avenue (623 S. 3rd Ave.)	116-0112-A, B	630 South 3rd Avenue	117-0137-A, B
622 South Bean Avenue	116-0113-A	638 South 3rd Avenue (636 - 638)	117-0138-A
628 South 2nd Avenue	116-0114-A	641 South Railroad Avenue (641 - 643)	117-0139-A, C
632 South 2nd Avenue	116-0116-A	639 South Railroad (Garage)	117-0139-B
632 South 2nd Avenue (Building #2)	116-0116-B	637 S 4th Avenue (636 S. Railroad Ave.)	117-0140-A
632 South 2nd Avenue (Building #3)	116-0116-C	636 S. Railroad Ave. (637 S. 4th Ave., #2)	117-0140-B
632 South 2nd Avenue (building #4)	116-0016-D	647 South 4th Avenue	117-0141-A
632 South 2nd Avenue (garage)	116-0116-E	647 South 4th Avenue (rear garage)	117-0141-B
640 South 2nd Avenue	116-0117-A	646 South 3rd Avenue	117-0142-A
417 E. 17th Street (417 - 419 E. 17th St.)	116-0118-A	604 South 3rd Avenue	117-124B-A
415 East 17th Street	116-0119-A, B, C	336 East 16th Street	117-125B-A
641 South 3rd Avenue	116-0120-A	336 East 16th Street (outbuilding to rear)	117-125B-B
645 South 3rd Avenue	116-0121-A	606 South Railroad Avenue	117-131A-A

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
621 South 4th Avenue (621 - 623)	117-135A-A	611 South 6th Avenue	119-0165-A, C
600 South 4th Avenue	118-0143-A	611 South 6th Avenue (rear)	119-0165-B
230 East 16th Street	118-0144-A	612 South 5th Avenue	119-0166-A
601 South 5th Avenue	118-0145-A	618 South 5th Avenue	119-0167-A
607-607 1/2 S. 5th Ave. (601 S. 5th, #2)	118-0145-B, D	620 South 5th Avenue	119-0168-A
606 S. Herbert (601 S. 5th Ave., Bldg #3)	118-0145-C	619 South 6th Avenue (619 - 621 - 627)	119-0169-A
611 South 5th Avenue	118-0146-A	629 South 6th Avenue	119-0171-A
611 South 5th Avenue (NW structure)	118-0146-C	632 South 5th Avenue	119-0172-A
620 South 4th Avenue	118-0148-A	634 South 5th Avenue	119-0173-A
620 South 4th Avenue (garage)	118-0148-B	631 South 6th Avenue (631 - 639)	119-0174-A
619 South 5th Avenue	118-0149-A, B	639 South 6th Avenue (631 - 635 - 639)	119-0174-B
625 South 5th Avenue	118-0150-A, B	635 South 6th Avenue (631 - 635 - 639)	119-0174-C
629 South 5th Avenue	118-0141-A	631 South Arizona Avenue	119-0174-D
627 S. Herbert (629) (629 S. 5th Ave, rear)	118-0151-B	643 South 6th Avenue (647 S. 6th Ave.)	119-0175-A
630 South 4th Avenue	118-0152-A, B, C	106 East 17th Street	119-0176-A
640 South 4th Avenue	118-0153-A, B, C	644 South 5th Avenue	119-0177-A
233 East 17th Street	118-0154-A, B, C	644 South 5th Avenue (center building)	119-0177-B
227 East 17th Street	118-0155-A, B, C	644 S. 5th Avenue (rear at Arizona Ave.)	119-0177-C
631 South 5th Avenue	118-0156-A	105 East 17th Street	122-0213-A
636 S. Herbert Ave. (631 S. 5th Ave., rear)	118-0156-B	705 South 6th Avenue (102 East 17th St.)	122-0214-A
215 East 17th Street	118-0158-A	707 South 6th Avenue (707 - 709)	122-0215-A
217 East 17th Street	118-0159-A	738 South 5th Avenue (#1 of 4)	122-0224-A
650 South 4th Avenue	118-0160-A	738 South 5th Avenue (#2 of 4)	122-0224-B
643 South 5th Avenue (643 - 647)	118-157A-A, B	738 South 5th Avenue (#3 of 4)	122-0224-C
647 South 5th Avenue	118-157B-A, B, C	738 South 5th Avenue (#4 of 4)	122-0224-D
600 South 5th Avenue	119-0161-A	735 South 6th Avenue	122-0225-A
120 East 16th Street	119-0162-A	747 South 6th Avenue	122-0226-A
112 East 16th Street (112 - 114)	119-0163-A	744 South 5th Avenue (742 - 744)	122-0227-A, B
603 South 6th Avenue (603 - 605)	119-0164-A, B	148 East 17th Street	122-210A-A, B

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
140 East 17th Street	122-211C-A	316 East 17th Street	124-0231-C
SW corner of 17th Street & 4th Avenue	123-0285-A	714 South 3rd Avenue	124-0233-A
Middle Lot, S side of 17th St. between 4th	123-0286-A	719 South 4th Avenue	124-0236-A
SE corner of 17th St. & Herbert Avenue	123-0287-A	727 South 4th Avenue (727 - 729)	124-0237-A, B
218 East 17th Street	123-0288-A, B	731 South 4th Avenue	124-0238-A, B
216 East 17th Street	123-0289-A	731 South Railroad Avenue (731 - 733)	124-0239-A
212 East 17th Street	123-0290-A	728 South 3rd Avenue	124-0240-A
701 South 5th Avenue	123-0291-A, C	732 South 3rd Avenue	124-0241-A
703 South 5th Avenue	123-0291-B	736 South 3rd Avenue	124-0242-A
715 South 5th Avenue	123-0292-A, C	742 South 3rd Avenue	124-0243-A, B,C
717 South 5th Avenue	123-0292-B	741 South 4th Avenue	124-0244-A, B
723 South 5th Avenue	123-0293-A, B	749 South 4th Avenue	124-0245-A, B
728 South Herbert Avenue (724 - 728)	123-0294-A	321 East 18th Street	124-0246-A
730 South Herbert Avenue (730 - 734)	123-0295-A	331 East 18th Street	124-0247-A
725 South 5th Avenue (725, 727, 729)	123-0296-A	331 East 18th Street (garage)	124-0247-B
733 South 5th Avenue	123-0299-A, B	744 South 3rd Avenue	124-0248-A
740 South Herbert Avenue (740 - 742)	123-0299-A	337 East 18th Street	124-0248-B
NW corner of 4th Avenue & 18th Street	123-0300-A	720 South 3rd Avenue	124-234A-A
749 South 5th Avenue	123-0301-A, B	704 South 2nd Avenue	125-0249-A
215 East 18th Street	123-0302-A, B	428 East 17th Street	125-0250-A, B
722 South 4th Avenue	123-0304-A, B	426 East 17th Street	125-0251-A, B
Lot between 4th Ave. & Herbert Ave. just	123-0305-A	706 South 2nd Avenue	125-0255-A
E side of Herbert Ave. behind 748 S. 4th	123-297A-A	710 South 2nd Avenue	125-0256-A, B
702 South 3rd Avenue	124-0228-A	707 South Bean Avenue (707 - 709)	125-0257-A
326 East 17th Street	124-0299-A	720 South 2nd Avenue	125-0259-A
326 East 17th Street (outbuilding)	124-0229-B	727 South 3rd Avenue (727 - 729)	125-0261-A
320 East 17th Street	124-0230-A, C	733 South 3rd Avenue	125-0262-A
300 East 17th Street	124-0231-A	741 South 3rd Avenue (419 East 18th St.)	125-0263-A
310 East 17th Street	124-0231-B	419 1/2 East 18th Street (419 E. 18th St.)	125-0263-B

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419 East 18th Street #5	125-0263-C	519 East 19th Street	127-0012-A, B
NW Corner of 18th Street & 3rd Avenue	125-0267-A	Parcel Directly to N. of 849 S. 2nd Avenue	127-0013-A
415 East 18th Street	125-0268-A	849 South 2nd Avenue	127-0014-A
419 East 18th Street (415 E. 18th St.)	125-0268-B	849 South 2nd Avenue (garage)	127-0014-B
701 South 3rd Avenue (404 East 17th St.)	125-252A-A	802 South 2nd Avenue	128-0016-A
404 East 17th Street	125-252A-B	802 South 2nd Avenue (rear)	128-0016-B
420 East 17th Street (420 - 422)	125-252B-A, B	420 East 18th Street	128-0018-A, B
707 South 3rd Avenue (707 - 709)	125-253A-A, B	801 South 3rd Avenue (was # 805)	128-0020-A
715 South 3rd Avenue	125-258A-A, B	815 South Bean	128-0022-A
516 East 17th Street	126-0272-A	814 South 2nd Avenue	128-0023-A
707 South 2nd Avenue	126-0275-A	820 South 2nd Avenue	128-0024-A, B
717 South 2nd Avenue	126-0276-A	811 South 3rd Avenue (809 S. 3rd Ave.)	128-0025-A
721 South 2nd Avenue	126-0277-A	815 South 3rd Avenue	128-0026-A
731 South Jacobus	126-0279-A, B	815 South 3rd Avenue (rear residence)	128-0026-B
729 South 2nd Avenue	126-0281-A	817 South 3rd Avenue	128-0027-A
739 South 2nd Avenue	126-0282-A	817 S. 3rd Ave. (rear, S. side of property)	128-0027-C
739 South 2nd Avenue (rear)	126-0283-A	826 South 2nd Avenue	128-0028-A, B, C
749 South 2nd Avenue	126-0284-A, B, C	838 South 2nd Avenue	128-0029-A, B
502 East 17th Street	126-274A-A	821 South 3rd Avenue (821 - 823 - 825)	128-0030-A, B
520 East 18th Street	127-0002-A	837 South 3rd Avenue	128-0031-A
516 East 18th Street	127-0003-A	837 South 3rd Avenue (garage)	128-0031-B
510 East 18th Street	127-0004-A	419 East 19th Street	128-0032-A
502 East 18th Street	127-0005-A, B	427 East 19th Street	128-0033-A, B, C, D
821 South 2nd Avenue	127-0006-A	846 South 2nd Avenue (846 - 848)	128-0034-A, B
823 South 2nd Avenue	127-0007-A, B	430 East 18th Street (430 - 430 1/2)	128-017A-A
826 South Jacobus	127-0009-A	426 East 18th Street (426 - 428)	128-017B-A
825 South 2nd Avenue	127-0010-A	426 E. 18th St. (SE corner of Bean & 18th	128-017B-B
831 South 2nd Avenue	127-0011-A	426 East 18th Street (rear out building)	128-017B-C
831 S. Jacobus (831 S. 2nd Ave. Rear)	127-0011-B	806 South Bean Avenue	128-021A-A

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Armory Park Historic District [Amendment]

name of property

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Contributing Properties in the Armory Park Historic District

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
807 South 3rd Avenue	128-021C-A, B	204 S. Scott Ave. (204, 206, 208, 212, &	226-0174-A
346 East 18th Street	129-0035-A	204 South Scott Avenue Rear (214)	226-0174-B
346 E. 18th St. (342 - 346 shared garage)	129-0035-B	205 South Stone Avenue	226-0176-A
342 East 18th Street	129-0036-A	221 South Stone Avenue	226-0177-A
342 E. 18th St. (342 - 346 shared garage)	129-0036-B	221 1/2 South Stone Avenue	226-0178-A
803 South 4th Avenue (803 - 807)	129-0039-A, B, C	241 South Stone Avenue	226-0179-A
811 South 4th Avenue	129-0040-A	25 East McCormick (23 - 25)	231-0074-A
820 South 3rd Avenue	129-0042-A, B	344 South Scott Avenue	231-0083-A
820 S. Railroad Ave, (was 820 S. 3rd Ave.,	129-0043-A	346 South Scott Avenue	231-0084-A
821 South 4th Avenue	129-0044-A	31 - 33 East McCormick	231-073B-A
825 South 4th Avenue	129-0045-A	35 E. McCormick (31-33 McCormick, rear)	231-073B-B
822 South 3rd Avenue	129-0046-A, B	330 South Scott Avenue (center building)	231-078A-A
826 South 3rd Avenue	129-0047-A, B	330 South Scott Avenue (left ell)	231-078A-B
825 South Railroad Avenue	129-0048-A	330 South Scott Avenue (right ell)	231-078A-C
365 East 19th Street	129-0052-A, B, C	336 South Scott Avenue	231-080A-A
830 South 3rd Avenue	129-0053-A, B	340 South Scott Avenue	231-080B-A
814 South 3rd Avenue	129-041A-A, B	18 East 14th Street	231-081A-B
814 South Railroad Avenue	129-041B-A, B	408 South 6th Avenue	232-0085-A
837 South Railroad Avenue	129-049A-A	40 East 14th Street	232-0086-A, B, C
Lot just South of 1036 South 4th Avenue	152-0179-A	35 East 15th Street (rear dormatory)	232-0091-A
Lot on N.W. corner of 4th Ave. & 21st St.	152-0184-A	385 South Stone Avenue	232-0094-A
160 South Scott (Building #1)	225-0160-A	35 East 15th Street (playground)	232-0095-A
150 S. Scott Ave. (160 S. Scott Bldg #2)	225-0160-B	35 East 15th Street	232-0096-A
160 S. Scott (Building #4) (28 East Corral)	225-0160-D	25 East 15th Street (23 - 25)	232-0097-A
Small Strip between 141 & 146 S. Stone	225-0163-A	23 East 15th Street (23 - 25)	232-0098-A
163 - 165 South Stone Avenue	225-0164-A	19 East 15th Street (19 - 21)	232-0100-A
Small Strip between 165 & 175 S. Stone	225-0165-A	419 South Stone Avenue	232-0101-A
175 South Stone Avenue	225-0166-A	417 South Stone Avenue	232-0101-B
191 South Stone Avenue	225-0167-A	410 South 6th Avenue	232-090A-A, B

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Armory Park Historic District [Amendment]

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Contributing Properties in the Armory Park Historic District

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
502 South 6th Avenue	238-0200-A, B, C	583 South Stone Avenue (583 - 585)	239-0230-A
28 East 15th Street	238-0201-A	638 South 6th Avenue	239-0232-A
24 East 15th Street	238-0202-A	646 South 6th Avenue	239-0233-A
16 East 15th Street	238-0203-A	591 South Stone Avenue	239-0234-A
443 South Stone Avenue	238-0204-A	71 East 13th Street	258-0032-A
512 S. Russell (447 S. Stone Ave., Rear)	238-0207-A	63 East 13th Street	258-0033-A
512 South 6th (512 - 514)	238-0209-A	69 East 13th Street	258-0033-B, C
512 S. 6th Ave., middle building	238-0209-B	273 South Scott Avenue	258-0034-A
521 South Russell Avenue (521 - 523)	238-0211-A	277 South Scott Avenue	258-0035-A
475 S. Stone Ave. (522 S. Russell, rear)	238-0213-A	316 South 6th Avenue	258-0036-A
522 South Russell (front)	238-0213-B, C	324 South 6th Avenue	258-0037-A
526 - 528 South 6th Avenue (536)	238-0215-A, B, C, D, E, F	324 South 6th Avenue (rear)	258-0037-B
527 S. Russell Ave. (526 S 6th rear, north)	238-0215-G	281 South Scott (281 - 283)	258-0038-A, C
531 S. Russell Ave. (526 S. 6th rear south)	238-0215-H	283 South Scott (281 - 283)	258-0038-B
Lot just South of 485 S. Stone Avenue	238-0218-A	285 South Scott Avenue	258-0039-A
NE Corner Stone & 16th St to Russell Ave.	238-0219-A	287 - 287 1/2 South Scott Avenue	258-0040-A
544 South 6th Avenue	238-0221-A	334 South 6th Avenue	258-0041-A
447 South Stone Avenue	238-205D-A	344 South 6th Avenue	258-0042-A
447 S. Stone Ave. (rear - south building)	238-205D-B	346 - 348 South 6th Avenue	258-0043-A
447 S. Stone Ave. (rear - north building)	238-205D-C	81-83 E. 14th Street (346 S. 6th Ave, rear)	258-0043-B
516 South Russell Avenue	238-208B-A	343 South Scott Avenue	258-044B-A
545 South Russell Avenue	238-220A-A, B	307 South 6th Avenue	259-0048-A
522 South 6th Avenue	238-0210-A	321 South 6th Avenue	259-0050-A
604 South 6th Avenue	239-0222-A, B	320 S. Arizona Ave. (321 S. 6th Ave., rear)	259-0050-B
30 East 16th Street	239-0224-A	321 S. 6th Ave. addition & garage	259-0050-C, D
537 South Stone Avenue (was 539)	239-0225-A	337 South 6th Avenue	259-0054-A
553 South Stone Avenue	239-0226-A	345 South 6th Avenue (345 - 347)	259-0055-A
612 South 6th Avenue	239-0227-A	345 South 6th Avenue (garage)	259-0055-B
555 South Stone Avenue	239-0229-A	115 East 14th Street	259-0056-A

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117 East 14th Street	259-0057-A	316 East 12th Street	99-227B-A
220 South 6th Avenue	260-0058-A	736 South 6th Avenue	121-0203-A
220 South 6th Avenue (1938 addition)	260-0058-B	733 S. Stone Avenue (738 S. 6th Ave.)	121-0205-A
220 South 6th Avenue (monument)	260-0058-D	710 South Stone Avenue	121-0209-A
222 South 5th Avenue	261-0059-A, B, C, D, E	720 South 6th Avenue	121-196B-A
133 S. 5th Ave. (128 S. Herbert, rear)	93-0210-B	802 South 4th Avenue (garage)	130-0054-B
219 E. 12th St.(corner of 12th & Herbert)	93-0210-C	808 South 4th Avenue	130-0055-A, B, C
201 East 12th Street (231 E. 12th?)	93-0210-D	222 East 18th Street	130-0056-A, B
139, 141, 143, 145 South 5th Avenue	93-0210-E	803 South 5th Avenue	130-0057-A, B
346 East 12th Street	99-0222-A	813 South 5th Avenue	130-0058-A
340 East 12 Street	99-0223-A	806 South Herbert Avenue	130-0059-A
334 - 336 East 12th Street	99-0224-A	810 South Herbert Avenue	130-0060-A
328 East 12th Street	99-0225-A	810 South 4th Avenue	130-0061-A
203 South 4th Avenue	99-0228-A	812 South 4th Avenue (812 - 814)	130-0062-A
211 South 4th Avenue	99-0229-A	812 South Herbert Avenue	130-0064-A
218 - 226 South 3rd Avenue	99-0231-A	819 South 5th Avenue	130-0065-A
219 South 4th Avenue	99-0232-A	819 1/2 South 5th Avenue	130-0066-A
219 South 4th Avenue (rear addition)	99-0232-B	827 South Herbert Avenue	130-0068-A
227 South 4th Avenue	99-0233-A	824 South 4th Avenue	130-0069-A
244 & 266 South Railroad Avenue	99-0234-A	840 S. Herbert Avenue (N.E. corner bldg.)	130-0071-A, B
228 South 3rd Avenue	99-0235-A	840 S. Herbert Ave (SE corner bldg.,844?)	130-0071-C
230 South 3rd Avenue	99-0236-A	847 South 5th Avenue	130-0073-A
230 South 3rd Avenue outbuilding	99-0236-B	847 South 5th Avenue (shared garage)	130-0073-B
236 South 3rd Avenue	99-0237-A	215 East 19th Street	130-0074-A
270 South Railroad Avenue	99-0237-B	215 East 19th Street (shared garage)	130-0074-B
345 East 13th Street	99-0238-A	822 South 4th Avenue	130-063D-A
237 South 4th Avenue	99-0240-A	819 S. Herbert Ave. (822 S. 4th Ave. rear)	130-063D-B
245 South 4th Avenue	99-0241-A, C	818 South Herbert Avenue	130-067A-A
245 South 4th Avenue Outbuilding	99-0241-B	816 S. Herbert Ave. (818 S. Herbert Ave.)	130-067A-B

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<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
840 South 4th Avenue	130-070B-A	910 S. 3rd Ave. (S. rear bldg., mid-block)	146-0269-D
821 South 5th Avenue	130-072A-A	920 S. Railroad Avenue (920 S. 3rd Ave.)	146-0270-A, B
N.E. corner of Herbert Ave. & 19th Street	130-075A-A	924 South 3rd Avenue	146-0271-A
848 South 4th Avenue	130-075B-A	921 S. Railroad Ave. (924 S. 3rd Ave, rear)	146-0271-B, C
118 East 18th Street (118 - 120)	131-0077-A	919 South 4th Avenue	146-0272-A
114 East 18th Street	131-0078-A	926 South 3rd Avenue	146-0274-A
110 East 18th Street	131-0079-A	926 South 3rd Avenue (Middle Bldg.)	146-0274-B
812 South 5th Avenue	131-0081-A	923-925 S. RR Ave. (926 S. 3rd Ave., rear)	146-0274-C
822 South 5th Avenue	131-0082-A, B	928 South 3rd Avenue	146-0275-A
818-820 S. Arizona Ave, (822 per tax	131-0083-A	928 S. Railroad Ave. (928 S. 3rd Ave, rear)	146-0275-B
819 South 6th Avenue	131-0084-A, B, C	939 South 4th Avenue	146-0277-A
827 South 6th Avenue	131-0085-A, B	422 East 19th Street (422 - 424)	147-0281-A
831 South 6th Avenue	131-0086-A	923 South 3rd Avenue	147-0285-A, B
828 South 5th Avenue	131-0088-A, B	937 South 3rd Avenue	147-0289-A, B, C
844 South 5th Avenue	131-0089-A	427 East 20th Street	147-0290-A, C
849 South 6th Avenue	131-0091-A	430 East 19th Street	147-280A-A
901 South 6th Avenue (Building #1)	144-0241-A	426 East 19th Street (426 - 428)	147-280B-A
919 South 6th Avenue (Building #1)	144-0242-A	919 S. 2nd Avenue (919-929 duplex)	148-0300-A
915 South Herbert Avenue	145-0256-A	919 South 2nd Avenue, rear	148-0300-B
915 1/2 South Herbert Avenue	145-0256-B	929 South 2nd Avenue (919-929 duplex)	148-0301-A
912 South 4th Avenue (915 S. Herbert)	145-0256-C	921-923 S. 2nd Ave. garage (919 S. 2nd	148-0301-C
912 S. 4th Avenue (915 S. Herbert) Shed	145-0256-D	931 South 2nd Avenue	148-0302-A
922 South 4th Avenue	145-0261-A	515 East 20th Street	148-0303-A, B
902 South 3rd Avenue	146-0266-A, B, C	521 East 20th Street	148-0304-A, B
306 E. 19th St. (901 South 4th Avenue)	146-0267-A	1011 South 4th Avenue	151-0005-A
310 E. 19th Street (310 - 312 E. 19th St.)	146-0267-B	1006 South 4th Avenue	152-0160-A
910 S. 3rd Avenue (Unit #1, North Bldg.)	146-0269-A	230 East 20th Street	152-0161-A, B
910 S. 3rd Ave. (Units #3 #4, South Bldg.)	146-0269-B	1001 South Herbert Avenue	152-0162-A
910 S. 3rd Ave. (N. rear bldg. on RR Ave.	146-0269-C	222 East 20th Street	152-0163-A, B

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Armory Park Historic District [Amendment]
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Contributing Properties in the Armory Park Historic District

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
216 East 20th Street	152-0164-A, B	141 South Stone Avenue	225-0162-A
210 East 20th Street	152-0165-A	236 South Scott Avenue	226-0172-A
1019 South 5th Avenue	152-0167-A	210 S. Scott Avenue (204 S. Scott, Rear)	226-0173-A
1018 South Herbert Avenue	152-0168-A	21 East Corral (21 - 27)	226-0175-A
1016 South 4th Avenue	152-0169-A, B, C	255 South Stone Avenue	231-0075-A
1021 South 5th Avenue, Building #1	152-0170-A	267 South Stone Avenue (267 - 277)	231-077A-A
1021 South 5th Avenue, Building #2	152-0170-B	321 South Stone Avenue (Units 1-6)	231-079A-A
1021 South 5th Avenue, Building #3	152-0170-C	145 South 6th Avenue	256-0017-A
1021 South 5th Avenue, Building #4	152-0170-D	145 S. 6th Ave. (N.E. of Main structure)	256-0017-B
1021 South 5th Avenue, Building #5	152-0170-E	145 S. 6th Avenue (Attached addition)	256-0017-C
1022 South 4th Avenue, rear	152-0171-A	175 East 12th Street	256-0019-A
1022 South 4th Avenue	152-0172-A	360 E. Toole #1-7 (formerly 620 E. Toole)	94-218A-A
1034 S. Herbert Ave. (1034 - 1036)	152-0174-A	360 E. Toole #8-11 (formerly 620 E Toole)	94-218A-B
1027 South 5th Avenue	152-0175-A, B	325 East 12th Street (325 - 329)	94-219B-A, C
1033 South 5th Avenue	152-0176-A	325 East 12th Street (rear)	94-219B-B
1038 South Herbert Avenue	152-0177-A	104 South 3rd Avenue (104 - 116)	94-219C-A
1036 South 4th Avenue	152-0178-A, B	335 East 12th Street (335 - 347)	94-219C-B
1043 South 5th Avenue, Rear	152-0180-A	645 South 3rd Avenue	116-0121-A
1043 South 5th Avenue	152-0181-A	627 South 3rd Avenue	116-115A-A
217 East 21st Street	152-0183-A	160 South Scott (Building #1)	225-0160-A
1012 South 5th Avenue	153-0023-A	475 S. Stone Ave. (522 S. Russell, rear)	238-0213-A
1026 South 5th Avenue	153-0024-A, B		
1031-33 S. AZ Ave (1030 S 5th Ave., rear)	153-0027-B		
1044 South 5th Avenue	153-0028-A		
1043-45 S. Arizona Ave. (1044 S 5th Ave)	153-0028-B		
120 East 20th Street	153-018A-A, B		
130 South Scott Avenue	217-0040-A		
101 South Stone Avenue	217-0042-A		
123 South Stone Avenue (101 S. Stone)	217-0043-A		

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Non-contributing Properties in the Armory Park Historic District

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
300 South 5th Avenue (200 East 13th)	101-0267-C	632 South 5th Avenue (rear)	119-0172-B
300 South 5th Avenue (200 East 13th)	101-0267-D	132 East 17th Street	122-0212-A
300 S. South 5th Avenue / Rear Addition	101-0267-E	720 South 5th Avenue	122-0218-A
345 South 4th Avenue	102-0280-A	711 South 6th Avenue	122-216A-A
331 - 337 South Railroad	102-274A-A	731 South Herbert Avenue (731 - 735)	123-0303-A
322 - 328 South 3rd Avenue (318 Duplex)	102-274B-A	748 South 4th Avenue	123-297B-A
417 South 4th Avenue Rear	107-0006-B	731 South 5th Avenue	123-298A-A, B
414 South 3rd Avenue	107-0007-A	736 South Herbert Avenue	123-298B-A
427 South 4th Avenue (outbuilding)	107-0010-B	320 East 17th Street (rear)	124-0230-B
333 E. 15th St. #1 (441 S. 4th Ave. Rear)	107-0013-C	728 South Bean (730 - 732 S. 2nd Ave.)	125-0260-A
415 South 6th Avenue (415 - 435)	109-0036-A	730 - 732 S. 2nd Ave. (728 S. Bean, rear)	125-0260-B
460 South 5th Avenue	109-0049-A, B	435 East 18th Street	125-0264-A
541 S. 6th Ave. (attchd front comm. bldg.)	110-0063-B	817 South 3rd Avenue	128-0027-B
541 South 6th Avenue (rear)	110-0063-C	330 East 18th Street	129-0037-A
545 South 5th Avenue - Rysdale Portion	111-0088-B	320 East 18th Street (320 - 322)	129-0038-A
545 South 5th Avenue - Kitchen wing	111-0088-C	847 South 4th Avenue (847 - 849)	129-0051-A
501 S. 5th Avenue (see 218 E. 15th St.)	111-071B-A	33 East Ochoa (160 S. Scott, Building #3)	225-0160-C
350 East 15th Street	112-0090-A	260 South Scott (256 - 260)	231-072A-A
330 East 15th Street	112-091B-A	511 South Russell (512 S. 6th Ave, rear)	238-0209-C
512 South 3rd Avenue (building #2)	112-093A-B	535 South Russell Avenue	238-216A-A
512 South 3rd Avenue (building #3)	112-093A-C	538 S. 6th Ave. (544 S. 6th Ave. garage)	238-216B-A
425 East 17th Street	116-0122-A	36 East 16th Street	239-0223-A
330 East 16th Street	117-0127-A, B	553 South Stone Avenue (rear)	239-0226-B
611 South 5th Avenue (outbuilding)	118-0146-B	620 South 6th Avenue	239-0228-A
610 South 4th Avenue	118-0147-A, B	314 South 6th Avenue	258-0036-B
620 South 4th Avenue (rear studio)	118-0148-C	315 South 6th Avenue	259-0049-A
621 S. 6th Ave. (619 S. 6th Ave. south)	119-0169-B	333 S. 6th Ave. (200 E. 13th on tax	259-0052-A
627 S. 6th Ave. (619 S 6th Ave. north rear)	119-0169-C	220 South 6th Avenue (1960 wings)	260-0058-C
617 South 6th Avenue	119-0170-A	220 South 5th Avenue	261-0060-A

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Non-contributing Properties in the Armory Park Historic District

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Survey Site No.</u>
128 South Herbert Avenue	93-0210-A	901 South 3rd Avenue (901 - 903)	147-282B-A, B
702 S. 6th Ave. (702 S. Stone Ave.)	121-0192-A	915 South 2nd Avenue	148-0295-A
710 South 6th Avenue (5 Points)	121-0195-A	917 South 2nd Avenue	148-0298-A, B
802 South 4th Avenue	130-0054-A	921 - 923 South 2nd Avenue	148-0301-B
803 South 6th Ave. (110 E. 18th St., side)	131-0079-B	939 South 2nd Avenue	148-0305-A, B
811 South 6th Avenue	131-0080-A	903 South 2nd Avenue	148-293A-A, B
N.W. Corner of 5th Avenue and 19th St.	131-0092-A	1021 South 4th Avenue	151-0009-A
827 S. Arizona Ave. (828 S. 5th Ave. per	131-087A-A, B	1039 South 4th Avenue (1039 - 1041)	151-0014-A
901 South 6th (building #2)	144-0241-B, C	1051 South 4th Avenue	151-0015-A
919 South 6th Ave (building #2)	144-0242-B	1001 South 5th Avenue	152-0166-A, B
222 East 19th Street (222 - 224)	145-0253-A	1028 South 4th Avenue	152-0173-A
224 East 19th Street (222 - 224)	145-0253-B, C	205 East 21st Street	152-0182-A
916 South 4th Avenue	145-0257-A	1002 South 5th Avenue	153-0018-A
920 South 4th Avenue	145-0260-A	1012 South Arizona Avenue	153-0022-A
920 South 4th Avenue, Garage	145-0260-B	1030 South 5th Avenue	153-0027-A
950 South 4th Avenue	145-265A-A, B	1056 South 5th Avenue	153-032B-A
915 South 4th Avenue	146-0268-A	18 & 20 E. Ochoa (123 S. Stone Ave.)	217-0043-B
929 South 4th Avenue	146-0273-A, C	236 South Scott Avenue garages	226-0180-A
932-936 S. Railroad Ave. (929 S. 4th Ave.,	146-0273-B	339 South Stone Avenue	231-081A-A
949 South 4th Avenue	146-0278-A	375 South Stone Avenue	232-0089-A, B
331 East 20th Street (331 - 337)	146-0279-A	383 South Stone Avenue	232-0093-A
911 South 3rd Avenue	147-0283-A, B	485 South Stone Avenue (485 - 487)	238-0214-A
924 South 2nd Avenue	147-0284-A		
929 South 3rd Avenue	147-0286-A, B, C		
932 South 2nd Avenue	147-0287-A, B, C		
940 South 2nd Avenue	147-0288-A		
405 E. 20th Street (272 E. 20th St. - side	147-0290-B		
942 South 2nd Avenue	147-0291-A, B		
416 East 19th Street	147-282A-A		

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SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Armory Park Historic District is architecturally significant as a neighborhood illustrating the transition in architectural styles following the arrival of the railroad in Tucson in 1880. It is nominated under Criterion A for its association with the broad patterns of history and Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of several periods of architectural history. It is nominated at the local level of significance.

TUCSON: FROM THE MEXICAN PERIOD TO 1945

By the mid-eighteenth century, the northern rim of the Spanish empire in North America extended into the southern portion of what is now the State of Arizona. Small missions, presidios, and settlements clung along the Santa Cruz River as it flowed north out of Sonora to its confluence with the Gila River in Arizona. The mission sites included the landmarks Tumacacori and San Xavier del Bac. Small military garrisons at Tubac and Quiburi provided some protection against bands of raiding Indians. Presidios were walled fortifications which in times of trouble provided a place of refuge for Mexican settlers. Spanish authorities found the Garrison at Tubac to be inadequate to its task of protecting settlers and friendly Indians. An inspector in 1769 recommended that the garrison move down the Santa Cruz River (to the north) to the site just south of the Santa Catalina Mountains of a Sobaipuri and Pima Indian village called Tucson. Led by Colonel Hugo O'Connor, an Irish mercenary in Spanish service, the presidio of Tubac moved north to Tucson late in 1776; across the river from the Indian village, construction on adobe walls of Presidio San Agustín del Tucson began. The new settlement remained a small village throughout the Spanish and later Mexican period.

Aside from an occasional fur trapper, the first major Anglo-American intrusion into Tucson came during the Mexican-American War. The Mormon Battalion, an element of Stephen Watts Kearny's Army of the West, was led by Co. Philip St. George Cook to open a wagon road from Santa Fe to California. He entered Tucson "the Old Pueblo," on December 16, 1846 after the Mexican garrison fled. However, it was not until the Gadsden Purchase that the town became permanently American controlled.

As a neglected part of New Mexico Territory, Tucson remained a largely Mexican village with few Anglo-American settlers, significant mainly as a rest stop on the southern overland route to California after 1849 and as a stage stop for the Butterfield Overland Stage. The few Americans there, however, exercised disproportionate economic and political power. Some of them and some of the more prominent Mexican-American residents pushed for separate territorial status for Arizona in the 1850s. Noted for the Southern sympathies of its residents, Tucson was denied the status of Territorial capital in favor of the new community at Prescott. The site of the Territorial capital changed several time. Tucson held it from 1867 to 1877, only to lose it again to Prescott before it moved permanently to Phoenix. Tucson remained, however, the most populous town in the territory for many years until surpassed by Phoenix.

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After the war, people and business moved increasingly to and through Tucson. The town provided the central supply point for mining expeditions throughout southern Arizona. The decision to incorporate came in 1871. After a survey patent rights were applied for section 11 and parts of 12, 13, and 14. Prescott Territorial officials denied the application for so much land, so Mayor DeLong and the council petitioned and received a patent to sections 12 and 13. In 1873, the American military contingent stationed at Camp Lowell, on the old Military Plaza, left to set up a new site at what became Fort Lowell; most of the early settlement of what is now Armory Park was around this old Military Plaza. In 1880, the Southern Pacific built its railroad through Tucson to later connect with the Santa Fe in Demming, New Mexico, thereby completing the second transcontinental railroad system. While the present Armory Park area was surveyed as a part of the 1872 town plan, it was the construction of the railroad through Tucson that had the greatest impact on the development of the area. The Southern Pacific arrived in Tucson March 30, 1880, stimulating an economic boom and bringing greatly increased American influence: people, material culture, and ideas, thus effecting the start, or at least the intensification, of Tucson's transition from a Mexican to an American community [Giebner 1974:4, 12, 16; Hibbert and Gin 1978: 4].

From 1880 until approximately 1920, the Armory Park residential area grew from the original Military Plaza to a progressive neighborhood, comprised mostly of railroad men. Its blocks were continually divided into 66' x 184.4' lots. With its stations just to the north and the maintenance area immediately on the east side of Armory Park, it is not surprising that subsequent building by railroad men and their families spread from this northeastern corner down 3rd and 4th Avenues [Hibbert and Gin 1978:4]. The district developed into a stable, cohesive neighborhood of multiple and single family detached houses with a mixture of architectural styles. It is the mixture of these styles and their adaptation as well as social-cultural cohesiveness that form the basis for the historic district. [Armory Park 74 ff, page 2.]

Tucson, in the late 19th century and early 20th century, was in a period of architectural transition, with the Anglo styles influencing the previous Mexican traditions. This started out with a cosmetic treatment of the old local style. The railroad now afforded the prosperous Tucsonans access to Victorian detailing, classical Greek revival, and a craving for the Queen Anne style. The Armory Park neighborhood grew primarily along 3rd and 4th Avenues in the late 1880s, in close proximity to the railroad. In 1902, as the neighborhood began to establish itself, portions of the Military Plaza were sold by the City and the remainder was converted into a public park with its new Carnegie Library. Scattered construction had already reached 17th Street and by 1909 the area had been developed just past 18th Street.

The trolley played a very important part in the development of Armory Park district. It was started in the early 1900s, beginning its route from the downtown business district south on Stone Avenue to 17th Street. It proceeded on 17th to 4th Avenue and then north on 4th to the downtown area. In this simple loop, the residents of Armory Park had complete access to the business district, social activities, churches, and the University of Arizona.

Safford School is the hub of the Armory Park area. It has been a school site since 1884. The original building was a brick Victorian of two stories and was some distance from the built-up portions of the

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city at the time. Parents were disturbed by the walking distance.

Many people of importance in the early development of Tucson lived in the Armory Park area. Henry Trost arrived in Tucson in 1898 and lived in the 500 block of South 6th Avenue. George Roskrug came to Tucson in early 1874 and was a surveyor by trade. He was Surveyor General of the Territory and was responsible for the grid pattern of the city as it was laid out in 1902. Roskrug married Lanna Wood in 1896. She was the daughter of pioneer Judge John S. Wood, who built his home at 327 South 4th Avenue, just around the corner from the Roskrug house. Next door was the home of William and Catherine Kitt at 319 South 4th Avenue. In 1908 Territorial Senator Eugene F. Ives built his home at 600 South 5th Avenue. Many families moved to the Armory Park area because of their work with the railroad. Constant Weinzapfel, Ramon Pesquira, José Highera, and Lewis Menager are just a few of the railroad men whose families still live in the district.

Most of the buildings are residential in nature—houses, apartment buildings and boarding houses—and many were built to house Southern Pacific employees and their families, as well as those who worked downtown. Most of the businesses and public structures are at the north end and the southern portion of 6th Avenue and along Stone Avenue; most of this development is part of the old Central Business District of Tucson [Giebner 1974: 83], extending along major arterials to the south. The original functions of these properties include hotels, a theater and musical arts complex, related buildings, a public library, a park, a medical clinic, a major fraternal organization, automobile salesroom, gas station, and several small businesses. Deeper within the district, away from the major western arterial are other historic business and public buildings such as schools, another church, several corner grocery stores, a bakery, and a gas station.

Of these property types, the proposed expansion area includes houses and apartments and a hotel on the north; houses, apartment buildings, rooming houses, the medical clinic, the auto salesroom and gas station, and small business on the west; and houses, rooming houses, and a gas station on the south.

Structures in the expansion area on the north pick up the few remaining historic buildings with architectural integrity; beyond these are a mixture of modern and extensively modified old buildings and commercial structures of downtown Tucson. The current ragged edge on the west has been filled out to include all structures within the district—both residential and business—along a street that has always been predominantly commercial. The picture is less obvious to the south. While the residential character of the neighborhood historically continued to the south, many homes have been razed to build modern apartment buildings, and post-World War II infill of Ranch Style homes has been more frequent.

Subsequent development in Armory Park was a continuation of previous trends of Americanization and increased population and building, but with newer and different architectural styles and materials, until the Southern Pacific yards were closed at the downtown location in 1962. While this event did not cause the slow deterioration of the neighborhood, which was part of a broader inner city decline, it undoubtedly contributed to it. Effects on the architectural fabric included reduced maintenance and the subdivision of single-family residences into rooming houses. On the other hand, few buildings suffered modernization and most new houses were built on the peripheries. In no small part due to

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the efforts of historic preservation activists, the neighborhood has stabilized since the 1970s and begun to recover. The threat of freeways and the encroachment of high-rise construction have been stopped. Heavy commercial trucks and buses have been rerouted away from the residential streets. Many of the homes have been or are being restored. The neighborhood has retained its vitality and its character.

By 1974 it could be said, "Part of the rich architectural fabric is not just the buildings which characterize a pure architectural style, but also the many unpretentious little dwellings which were continuously being grafted with new modes of architectural details. Thus we have a showplace, which not only exemplifies the evolution of styles in single buildings representing the pure style in themselves, but also many structures which exhibit several stylistic qualities and the evolution thereof." [Giebner 1974: 39].



This simple ca. 1939 house illustrates the transition from the Period Revival to post-World War II tract houses. The basic plan of the Ranch Style (or Minimal Traditional) can be detected while it still conveys the flavor of Spanish Colonial Revival.

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This map by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. from 1901 shows a great many empty lots remaining.

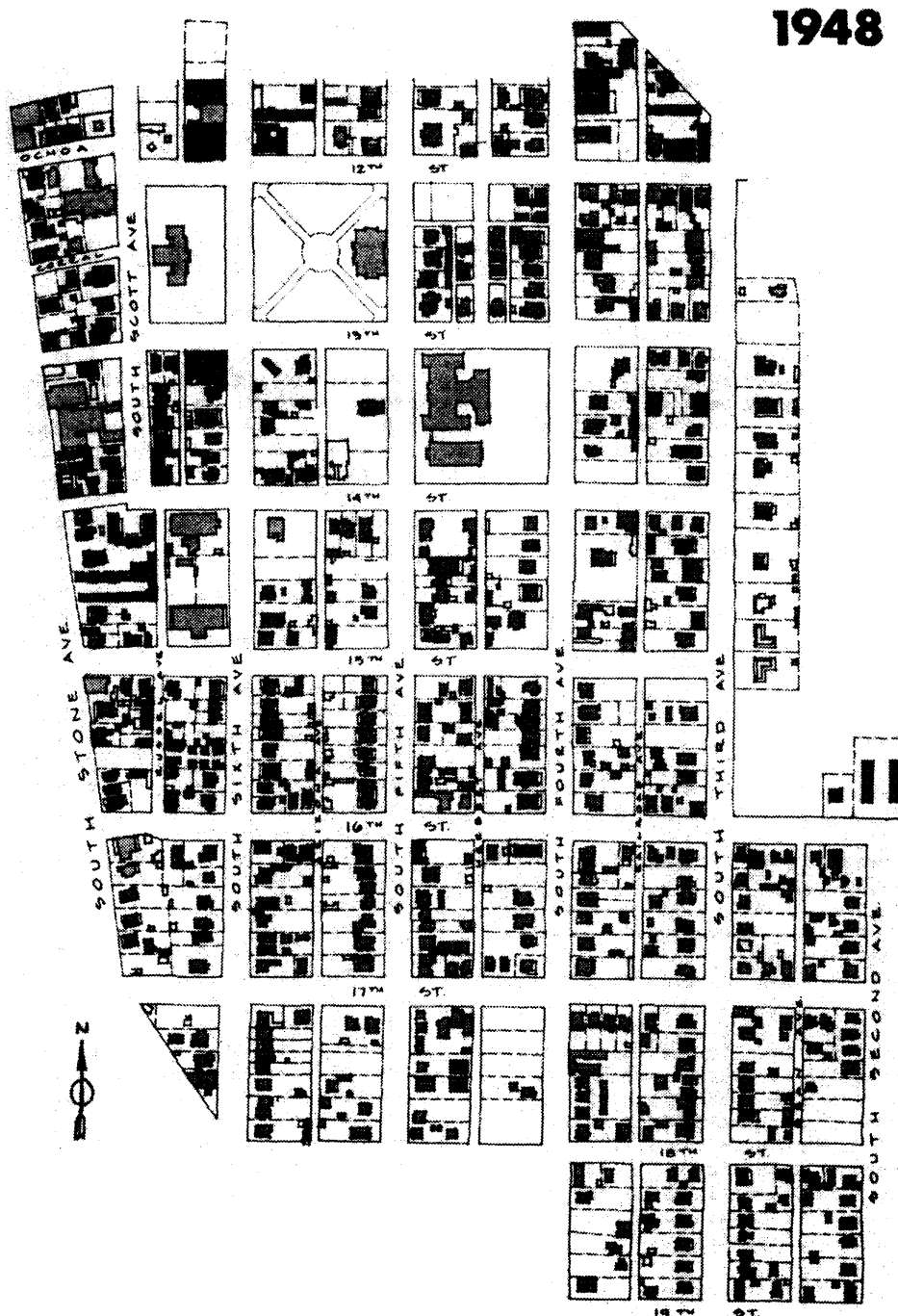
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By the end of the historic period, the neighborhood had all but filled out.

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SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

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All Zone 12

	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5.	503030	3564650	19.	503300	3563450
6.	503120	3564650	20.	503300	3563300
7.	503120	3564610	21.	503100	3563300
8.	503160	3564660	22.	503100	3563450
9.	503230	3564660	23.	503240	3563450
10.	503230	3564610	24.	503240	3563600
11.	503380	3564610	25.	503100	3563600
12.	503380	3564730	26.	503100	3563550
13.	503450	3564660	27.	503040	3563550
14.	503460	3564030	28.	503040	3563750
15.	503600	3564030	29.	502930	3563900
16.	503600	3563900			
17.	503670	3563900			
18.	503670	3563450			

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SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Armory Park Historic Residential District, a National Register district, is located in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. The proposed expansion area is contiguous with the north, west and south borders of this district, as follows: North side: North of 12th Street, the current north boundary, expansion areas include the east half of Block 94, the southwest quarter of Block 93, and the west two-thirds of the south third of Block 256. West side: Beginning on the north end and including all of Block 217, the west boundary is extended to Stone Avenue for its entire length south to 18th Street, where the west boundary becomes 6th Avenue. South side: to the south of the current boundary (on the west) of 18th Street, the expansion area includes all of Blocks 130 and 131 and the northwest third of Block 144; to the south of the current boundary (on the east) of 19th Street, it includes the east half of Block 145, all of Blocks 146 and 147, the west half of Block 148, and between 20th and 21st Streets, the east half of Block 153 and all of Block 152.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The amended boundary takes in the area developed in the twenty years prior to 1945 which filled out the neighborhood. The official historic district will now encompasses the full development of the neighborhood.